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Explanation: 11 pages

Appended Figures: 0 pages

[54] Title of the Invention: A Stomach Elixir and its Method of Preparation

[57] Abstract

This invention relates to a stomach elixir for many types of stomach illnesses such as chronic gastritis and peptic ulcers. It is comprised of more than 12 types of traditional Chinese medicinal herbs, such as Angelicae sinensis radix, dried ginger, cyperus root, gizzard lining, corydalis tuber, amomum fruit, tangerine peel, cotus root and licorice root. Supplementary materials include yellow wine, white liquor, honey, sugar, etc. The ingredients were roasted, combined, processed and prepared by an ancient and special method. The formulation of this invention is ingenious, rational and scientific. Its compatibility is precise and the dosage is exactly appropriate. The elixir has a gentle character and is highly effective. It is capable of treating various types of stubborn stomach illnesses that have complex causes. It results in particularly good effects for patients with painful stomach diseases that are not relieved after long treatment, that have persisted for many years and that are very painful. The efficacy rate is greater than 99% and the cure rate is greater than 90%. Recurrence rates are extremely low and there are no toxic side effects.

Claims

1. A stomach elixir and its method of preparation, characterized by the following:

(1) Its principal drug components are Angelicae sinensis root, dried ginger, cyperus root, gizzard lining, salvia root, crataegus, corydalis, tangerine peel, patchouli, Sichuan chaenomeles, ligusticum, carthamus, black leaves, unripe tangerine peel, amomum, flying squirrel droppings, cinnamon bark, cotus root, aster root, blast-fried ginger, galangal root and licorice root.

(2) Supplementary ingredients are yellow wine, white liquor (40 to 65 *du* of grain alcohol), honey and sugar.

2. The method for the preparation of the stomach elixir of Claim 1, characterized by the following:

(1) The compound ratio (weights) of the principal drugs is as follows:

Angelica sinensis root 6.66%	Dried ginger 6.66%	Cyperus root 6.66%
Gizzard lining 5.33%	Salvia root 5.33%	Crataegus 5.33%
Corydalis 5.33%	Tangerine peel 5.33%	Patchouli 5.33%
Sichuan chaenomeles 4%	Ligusticum 4%	Carthamus 4%
Black leaves 4%	Unripe tangerine peel 4%	Amomum 4%
Flying squirrel droppings 4%	Cinnamon bark 4%	Cotus root 2.66%
Aster root 2.66%	Blast-fried ginger 2.66%	Galangal root 2.66%
Licorice root 4%		

The total weight ratio of the aforementioned principal drugs is one hundred percent.

(2) The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly, after which they are poured into capsules. After drug preparation, the weight of each grain capsule is 0.30-0.45 g.

3. A method for the preparation of a stomach elixir as described in Claim 1, characterized by the following:

(1) The compound ratio (weights) of the principal drugs is as follows:

Angelica sinensis root 1.55%	Dried ginger 1.55%	Cyperus root 1.55%
Gizzard lining 1.35%	Salvia root 1.35%	Crataegus 1.35%
Corydalis 1.35%	Tangerine peel 1.35%	Patchouli 1.35%
Sichuan chaenomeles 0.93%	Ligusticum 0.93%	Carthamus 0.93%
Black leaves 0.93%	Unripe tangerine peel 0.93%	Amomum 0.93%
Flying squirrel droppings 0.93%	Cinnamon bark 0.93%	Cotus root 0.62%
Aster root 0.62%	Blast-fried ginger 0.62%	Galangal root 0.62%
Licorice root 0.93%		

(2) The compound ratio (weight) of the supplementary materials is as follows:

Yellow wine, 25.52% White liquor (40 to 65 *du* of grain wine), 51.1%

The total weight ratio of the principal and supplementary drugs mentioned above is one hundred percent.

(3) The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. Separately, sufficient quantities of yellow wine and white liquor are placed together in a sealed container, stirred and steeped. They are steeped at room temperature of less than 15°C for one month and then steeped at room temperature greater than 15°C for half a month; after which the steeping solution is collected, allowed to stand, precipitated, filtered, and disinfected to obtain a stomach elixir liquor. This is poured into vials (or ampoules), with each vial containing 250 ml or 500 ml and each ampoule containing 15 ml.

4. A method for the preparation of a stomach elixir as described in Claims 1 and 2, characterized by the aforementioned twenty-two medicinal ingredients being roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. In addition, suitable quantities of honey are added to produce honey pills or paste.

5. A method for the preparation of a stomach elixir as described in Claims 1 and 2, characterized by the aforementioned twenty-two medicinal ingredients being roasted

according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. In addition, a suitable quantity of sugar is compounded, and sugar-coated tablets or pills are prepared using a drug processing machine.

Explanation

A Stomach Elixir and its Method of Preparation

This invention is in the category of the preparation of traditional Chinese medicine. It relates to a new medicinal stomach elixir that rapidly and effectively treats stomach aches and many types of stomach diseases, and its method of preparation.

Stomach ache is a basic and common symptom of many types of stomach diseases that causes a great deal of pain to the patient. Stomach diseases are commonly seen and frequently occurring diseases that seriously affect people's health. In modern society in particular, there has been a great increase in the number of persons suffering from stomach diseases because of the rapid pace of life, increases in psychological burdens and the absence of a sufficient regularity of lifestyle and diet. At present, there are a very large number of drugs used both in China and abroad for treating stomach diseases. Those commonly used include Three Nine Stomach Medicine, Stomach Cure, Weixian-U [transliteration], Lizhudele [transliteration], Quick Stomach Tablets, Glyceryl Hydroxyl Aluminum tablets and Madinglin [transliteration]. While such stomach medicine has definite therapeutic effectiveness in treating stomach problems, some of them have severe side effects, long treatment times, require high dosages and are expensive. Moreover, these types of stomach medicine basically cannot treat stomach diseases such as chronic gastritis, stomach ulcers, duodenal ulcers and the sloughing of gastric mucosa; and the probability of recurrence is very high. The causes of stomach diseases are very complex and numerous. For example, in traditional Chinese medicine, it is recognized that they are brought about by the conflict between the seven emotions and the nine *qi*; and that there are nine causal factors related to the signs of stomach colds, food stagnation, *qi* stagnation, blood stasis, *yin* vacuity and vacuity cold. The stomach disease that an individual suffers from is caused by a large numbers of causative factors. Moreover, the therapeutic effectiveness of previously used stomach medicine is often unitary, making it difficult to effectively treat patients with stomach diseases of complex etiology. At present, many of the drugs used for treating stomach diseases are Western in origin. These Western drugs, in addition to being expensive, also have comparatively severe side effects and often require long periods of drug administration. This puts comparatively serious psychological pressure and economic burdens on patients with stomach diseases, and also entails the possibility of recurrence.

The objective of this invention is to overcome the deficiencies of existing technology by using the traditional, natural medicines of China to unearth and develop a secret prescription handed down through the generations. This would provide a stomach elixir that can effectively treat various types of stubborn stomach diseases of complex etiology, in a manner that is comprehensive, rapid, not toxic, has no side effects and simple to consume.

This invention is comprised of the following principal drugs and supplementary materials.

Principal drugs: Angelicae sinensis root, dried ginger, cyperus root, gizzard lining, salvia root, crataegus, corydalis, tangerine peel, patchouli, Sichuan chaenomeles, ligusticum, carthamus, black leaves, unripe tangerine peel, amomum, flying squirrel droppings, cinnamon bark, cotus root, aster root, blast-fried ginger, galangal root and licorice root.

Supplementary ingredients: Yellow wine, white liquor (40 to 65 *du* of grain alcohol), honey and sugar.

The method of preparing this invention is:

I. Method of preparing stomach elixir capsules, sugar-coated tablets, honey pills and paste:

1. Compound ratio (weights):

Principal drugs:

Angelica sinensis root 6.66%	Dried ginger 6.66%	Cyperus root 6.66%
Gizzard lining 5.33%	Salvia root 5.33%	Crataegus 5.33%
Corydalis 5.33%	Tangerine peel 5.33%	Patchouli 5.33%
Sichuan chaenomeles 4%	Ligusticum 4%	Carthamus 4%
Black leaves 4%	Unripe tangerine peel 4%	Amomum 4%
Flying squirrel droppings 4%	Cinnamon bark 4%	Cotus root 2.66%
Aster root 2.66%	Blast-fried ginger 2.66%	Galangal root 2.66%
Licorice root 4%		

The total weight ratio of the aforementioned principal drugs is one hundred percent.

2. Supplementary materials: Suitable quantities of honey and sugar.

3. The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly, after which they are poured into capsules. After capsule preparation, the weight of each grain is 0.30-0.45 g.

4. The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. A suitable quantity of sugar is compounded and sugar-coated pills (tablets) are made using a drug processing machine. The weight of each pill (tablet) is 0.25-0.35 g.

5. The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly, after which a suitable quantity of honey is added and honey pills or paste are prepared.

II. Method of preparing stomach elixir alcohol:

1. Compound ratio (weights):

(1) Principal drugs:

Angelica sinensis root 1.55%	Dried ginger 1.55%	Cyperus root 1.55%
Gizzard lining 1.35%	Salvia root 1.35%	Crataegus 1.35%
Corydalis 1.35%	Tangerine peel 1.35%	Patchouli 1.35%
Sichuan chaenomeles 0.93%	Ligusticum 0.93%	Carthamus 0.93%
Black leaves 0.93%	Unripe tangerine peel 0.93%	Amomum 0.93%
Flying squirrel droppings 0.93%	Cinnamon bark 0.93%	Cotus root 0.62%
Aster root 0.62%	Blast-fried ginger 0.62%	Galangal root 0.62%
Licorice root 0.93%		

(2) Supplementary materials: Yellow wine, 25.52%; white liquor (40 to 65 *du* of grain wine), 51.1%

The total weight ratio of the aforementioned principal and supplementary drugs is one hundred percent.

2. The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. Separately, sufficient quantities of yellow wine and white liquor are placed together in a sealed container, stirred and

steeped. They are steeped at room temperature of less than 15°C for one month, and then steeped at room temperature greater than 15°C for half a month; after which the steeping solution is collected, allowed to stand, precipitated, filtered and disinfected to obtain a stomach elixir liquor. This is then poured into vials (or ampoules).

Principal functions and compounding of the drug components in the prescription of this invention.

The *Angelica sinensis* root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is sweet and acrid. It enters the heart, liver and spleen channels. It contains volatile oils (n-dodecyl alcohol, [illegible], hergamot, etc.), palmitic acid, sucrose, vitamin B₁₃, nicotinic acid and vitamin E. It supplements and quickens the blood circulation, transforms stasis, promotes regeneration, regulates menstruation, moistens dryness, regulates stomach and intestinal warmth, and stops diarrhea. It is frequently used in blood vacuity headache, lumbar pain, heart and abdominal region pain, dry bound stool, wilting, [illegible], [illegible], sores, menstrual abdominal pain and uterine bleeding. It can also be used in stomach calculus.

The dried ginger in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is bitter, sweet and calm. It enters the lung and kidney channels. It contains volatile oils, mucin, starch, glucose and [illegible] polysaccharides. It supplements the lungs, stops bleeding, eliminates swelling, engenders flesh, stops pain and close sores. It is used in treating lung injuries, coughing up of blood, nosebleeds, bleeding from sores, swelling and toxins from welling abscesses, painful ulcers, burns, scalds and cracks of the hands and feet. It can also be used to treat dysentery and wind, [illegible], red eye, pathological binding and evil *qi* in the stomach.

The cyperus root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is calm, slightly bitter and moist. It enters the lungs, liver, spleen and stomach channels. It contains glucose, fructose, starch, volatile oils (primarily cyperus seed alkene, cyperus alcohol, alkaloids, flavones, aliphatic oils and plant sterols). It rectifies the *qi*, clears depression, stops pain and regulates menstruation. It is used in treating disharmony of the liver and stomach, depression and discomfort, chest and rib swelling, phlegm-rheum, glomus, fullness, irregularity of menstruation, uterine bleeding and vaginal discharge.

The gizzard lining in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is sweet and calm. It enters the spleen and stomach channels. It contains protein and gastric hormones. The proteins include amino acids such as cystine, arginine and tryptophan. It also contains substances such as biliverdin. It [illegible] the stomach, disperses food accumulation and eliminates accumulation. It is used in treating stagnation of food, abdominal distention, stomach reflux, vomiting and urinary calculus. After use, it can intensify stomach motility and greatly accelerate the rate of emptying the stomach.

The *salvia* root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is bitter and slightly warm. It enters the heart and liver channels. It contains *salvia* methyl ketone,

salvia ethyl ketone, salvia propyl ketone, pigments and vitamin E. It eliminates, [illegible] and revitalizes, quickens the blood, regulates menstruation, quiets the spirit and the heart, calms the spirit, boosts the *qi* and nourishes the blood. It is used in treating angina pectoris, evil *qi* in the heart and abdominal region, irregular menstruation, painful menstruation, amenorrhea, static blood and abdominal pain.

The crataegus in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acidic, sweet and slightly moist. It enters the spleen, stomach and liver channels. It contains citric acid, malic acid, vitamin C, carbohydrates, crataegolic acid, lipase, saccharides, flavones and proteins. It disperses food accumulation and static blood, and breaks up stagnant *qi*. It is used primarily in treating internal accumulation that have not dispersed, stomach duct oppression, diarrhea, phlegm-rheum, pathological aggregation, fullness, mounting *qi*, postpartum locchiorrhea, painful menstruation and infants who stop nursing.

The corydalis in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid, bitter and moist. It enters the liver and stomach channels. It contains many types of alkaloids such as methyl, ethyl, forms of corydaline. It also contains volatile oils. It quickens the blood, dissipates stasis, regulates *qi* and stops pain. It controls pain in the heart, abdominal, lumbar and knee regions, irregularities of menstruation, pathological aggregation, flooding, postpartum bleeding, locchiorrhea, knocks and falls.

The tangerine peel in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is calm, bitter and moist. It enters the spleen, lung, liver and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils, primarily citric acid alkene and citral. It also contains hesperidin, carotene, cryptoxanthin, vitamin C, vitamin B1 and pectin. It rectifies the *qi*, harmonizes the middle and transforms phlegm. It is used for treating chest and abdominal distention, loss of appetite, vomiting, reflux, coughing and excess phlegm. It also reduces toxins and [illegible] toxins.

The patchouli in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and slightly moist. It enters the lung, spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils. The principal components in the oils are patchouli oil, benzaldehyde, methyl piperitol, anisaldehyde, anisole, lemon alkene and [illegible]. It quickens the *qi*, harmonizes the center, repels foulness, eliminates moistness, assists stomach *qi* and enhances the appetite. It is used to treat colds and stomach moistness, cold and hot headaches, stomach duct and abdomen glomus and oppression, vomiting, diarrhea, malaria, dysentery and mouth odors.

The Sichuan chaenomeles in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acidic and moist. It enters the liver and spleen channels. It contains saponins, flavone glycoside, chaenomeles proteinase, organic acids, vitamin C and [illegible]. It calms the liver, harmonizes the stomach, eliminates moisture, soothes the muscles and disperses food accumulation. It is used to treat cholera, cramps, damp impediment of leg *qi*, edema, dysentery, abdominal swelling and choking, distress below the heart, and heart and abdominal pain.

The ligusticum in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the liver, gallbladder and spleen channels. It contains volatile oils, volatile oil-like alkaloids, phenolic components, inner fats and ferulic acid. The alkaloid components include ligusticum piperazines (tetramethyl pyrazine). It moves the *qi*, clears depression, eliminates wind and dry dampness, quickens the blood and stops pain. It is used to treat wind-cold headache, vertigo, rib pain, abdominal pain, amenorrhea, difficult childbirths, postpartum stasis clots and pain, and [illegible].

The carthamus in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the heart and liver channels. It contains carthamus yellow pigments, carthamus glycosides, isocarthamin red pigment and safflower oil. It quickens and nourishes the blood, breaks stasis, frees the channels and stops pain. It is used to treat amenorrhea, pathological aggregation, difficult childbirths, dead fetus, postpartum lochia, fall and knocks, and pain due to static blood.

The black leaves in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the spleen, lung, kidneys and bladder channels. It contains volatile oils such as citric alkanes, lemon alkanes, lemon alkenes, [illegible], borneol and [illegible]. It warms the center, regulates the *qi* and stops pain. It is used to treat cold pain in the abdomen, excess urination, food accumulation, and wind-damp [rheumatic] joint pains.

The unripe tangerine peel in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is bitter, acrid and slightly moist. It enters the liver, gallbladder and spleen channels. It contains volatile oils and flavone glycosides. It relaxes the liver, breaks *qi*, dissipates binding and transforms phlegm. It is used to treat chest, rib, stomach and abdominal pain, mounting *qi*, food accumulation, breast and breast node swelling, enduring malaria and aggregated lumps.

The amomum in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils, principally borneol, d-camphor, borneol ethyl ester, aromatic borneol and tangerine flower trienol. The volatile oils have an aromatic, stomach-fortifying action; and can promote the secretion of gastric juices. It can also eliminate accumulated *qi* in the digestive tract. It can therefore move *qi*, disperse distention, regulate the center, harmonize the stomach and arouse the spleen. It is used to treat abdominal pain, glomus distention, torpid stomachs, food stagnation, [illegible] diaphragm, vomiting, cold diarrhea, cold dysentery, and stirring of the fetus during pregnancy.

The flying squirrel droppings in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is bitter and dry. It enters the liver and spleen channels. It contains vitamin A and a large volume of resin, urea and uric acid. It quickens the blood, improves stasis and stops pain. It is used to treat heart and abdominal region pains, menstrual irregularity, painful menstruation and uterine bleeding.

The cinnamon bark in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid, dry and hot. It enters the kidney, spleen and bladder channels. It contains volatile oils

such as cinnamic aldehyde, esterified cinnamic aldehyde. It also contains mucin, [illegible] acid and resin. It warms the center, dissipates cold, stops pain, replenishes the *yang*, warms the spleen and stomach, eliminates accumulated cold and frees blood vessels. It is used to treat debilitation of critical life forces, cold limbs, faint pulse, *yin* collapse, vacuity desertion, stomach colds, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, [illegible], cold pain, *yin* jaundice, mounting [illegible], *yang* vacuity, upper [illegible], rising heat and descending cold.

The cotus root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid, bitter and moist. It enters the lung, liver, spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils (which are crotonyl alkenes, crotonyl internallipids, crotonyl alcohol, camphor, [illegible] and [illegible]), resins, glucose and crotonic alkalis. It regulates the *qi*, stops pain, warms the center and harmonizes the stomach. It is used to treat colds, *qi* stagnation, chest and abdominal swelling and pain, vomiting, diarrhea, heaviness after abdominal urgency, and mounting cold.

The aster root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the lung, spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils, principally d-borneol, d-camphor, [illegible] and epoxide compounds, 1,8-[illegible], α and β -pine oil alkenes, α and β -[illegible], dianthus chinensis alkene, lauryl alkene, [illegible], [illegible], pine oil alkene 4-[illegible] and [illegible]. It moves *qi*, warms the stomach, disperses accumulated food, loosens the center and resolves alcohol intoxication. It is used to treat *qi* stagnation, food stagnation, chest oppression, abdominal distention, [illegible] *qi*, [illegible], abnormal vomiting, stomach reflux and malaria.

The blast-fried ginger in the stomach elixir described in this invention: Acrid and moist, it is obtained after frying dried ginger. It enters the lung, spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils, [illegible], carbon, resins and starch. The principal contents of the volatile oils are gingerol, zingiberene, [illegible], [illegible], borneol, citric [illegible], camphol and [illegible]. It can promote the secretion of gastric juices and increase the appetite. Because of its action in absorbing carbon, it has a clear effect on stopping bleeding. It warms the center, relieves pain and stops bleeding. It controls cold pain in the heart and abdominal region, vomiting of blood, blood in the stool and wind-cold-damp impediment. On the basis of recent research abroad, it can control the growth of cancer cells to a certain extent and greatly decrease the cholesterol content of the blood. It also has certain antibiotic functions, an especially clear effectiveness against Salmonella and a very strong cholecystic action.

The galangal root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is acrid and moist. It enters the spleen and stomach channels. It contains volatile oils, flavone glycosides and pungent components. It warms the stomach, eliminates wind, disperses cold, disperses accumulated food, moves *qi* and relieves pain. It controls spleen and stomach cold, cold pain in the stomach duct and abdomen, vomiting, diarrhea, hiccough, stomach reflux, stagnation of food, [illegible] and cold [illegible].

The licorice root in the stomach elixir described in this invention: It is sweet and calm. It enters the lung, stomach and spleen channels. It contains sweet licorice substances (saponified glycosides of potassium and calcium salts of glycyrrhetic acid), licorice glycosides (flavone glycosides), [illegible], isoglycyrrhetic acid glycoside, [illegible], [illegible], B-cholesterol, sugars and organic acids. Flavone glycosides are excellent at improving blood circulation, strengthening body resistance and promoting stomach tissue regeneration. It supplements the spleen and stomach, combats ulcers, calms anxiety, relieves pain, reduces inflammation and bacteria, maintains liver cells, resists viruses, harmonizes the center, relaxes tension, moistens the lungs, removes toxins, and harmonizes all drugs. It controls the vacuity of the spleen and stomach, and it reduces eating, abdominal pain and sloppy stool, taxation fatigue and fever, lung wilting and cough, heart palpitations, phobias, throat swelling and pain, peptic ulcers, boils and sores. It also resolves drug poisoning and food poisoning.

The twenty-two types of drugs in this invention described above contain many chemical elements that have excellent therapeutic effects on stomach diseases. They are prepared by roasting according to an ancient and special method, combined and processed to produce a series of marvelous physiochemical and biochemical reactions. Further, as a result of coordinated actions between the components of the drugs, miraculous therapeutic effects are produced. This invention has the effect of [illegible] the liver, harmonizing the stomach, warming the center, dispersing cold, rectifying *qi*, clearing depression, quickening the blood, transforming stasis, breaking accumulation, eliminating stagnation, eliminating inflammation, dispelling [illegible], flesh regeneration, swelling relief, controlling acid and relieving pain. It is used primarily in treating spleen and stomach vacuity, liver and stomach disharmony, poor digestion, poor appetite, chest and abdominal distention, fullness, [illegible] upset, nausea and vomiting, belching and acid reflux, stomach duct pain and general debilitation (gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, duodenal ulcer [sic], chronic superficial gastritis, chronic atrophic gastritis, chronic hypertrophic gastritis, [illegible], sloughing of gastric mucosa, etc.). In addition, it also treats spleen and stomach vacuity in children, weak digestive functions, dislike of eating, and debility. The formulation of this invention is ingenious, rational and scientific. Its compatibility is precise and the dosage is exactly appropriate. The elixir has a gentle character and is highly effective. It does not have any toxic side effects and it has a broad range of therapeutic effects. Marked therapeutic effects are achieved with its strong comprehensive action. It is easy and convenient to take; and can be used to treat many types of stubborn stomach diseases of complex etiologies.

We shall now describe this invention on the basis of optimum examples.

Example I:

Method of preparing stomach elixir capsules:

1. Compound ratio:

Angelica sinensis root 75-150 g, Dried ginger 75-150 g, Cyperus root 75-150 g,

Gizzard lining 60-120 g,	Salvia root 60-120 g,	Crataegus 60-120 g,
Corydalis 60-120 g,	Tangerine peel 60-120 g,	Patchouli 60-120 g,
Sichuan chaenomeles 45-90 g,	Ligusticum 45-90 g,	Carthamus 45-90 g,
Black leaves 45-90 g,	Unripe tangerine peel 45-90 g,	Amomum 45-90 g,
Flying squirrel droppings 45-90 g,	Cinnamon bark 45-90 g,	Cotus root 30-60 g,
Aster root 30-60 g,	Blast-fried ginger 30-60 g,	Galangal root 30-60 g,
Licorice root 45-90 g.		

2. The twenty two types of medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly, after which they are poured into capsules. After drug preparation, the weight of each grain capsule is 0.30-0.45 g. Patients with stomach diseases take the preparation three times a day, ingesting five grains each time. They are to be taken with warm water half an hour before food (i.e. taken on an empty stomach). During the period when they are taking the drug, they should not eat raw, cold, hard, acidic, hot and oily food.

Example II:

Method of preparing stomach elixir alcohol:

1. Formulation:

(1) Principal drugs:

Angelica sinensis root 150-225 g	Dried ginger 150-225 g
Cyperus root 150-225 g	Gizzard lining 120-180 g
Salvia root 120-180 g	Crataegus 120-180 g
Corydalis 120-180 g	Tangerine peel 120-180 g
Patchouli 120-180 g	Sichuan chaenomeles 90-135 g
Ligusticum 90-135 g	Carthamus 90-135 g

Black leaves 90-135 g

Unripe tangerine peel 90-135 g

Amomum 90-135 g

Flying squirrel droppings 90-135 g

Cinnamon bark 90-135 g

Cotus root 60-90 g

Aster root 60-90 g

Blast-fried ginger 60-90 g

Galangal root 60-90g

Licorice root 90-135 g

(2) Supplementary ingredients: Yellow wine, 2500-3750 ml; white liquor (40 to 65 *du* of grain alcohol), 5000-7500 ml.

2. The twenty-two medicinal ingredients above are roasted according to the standards of an ancient and special method, purified, concentrated, weighed and formulated. They are subjected to low temperature baking, roasting or air drying. They are then pulverized and mixed uniformly. Separately, sufficient quantities of the supplementary materials, i.e. yellow wine and white liquor, are collected and placed together in a sealed container in which they are stirred and steeped. They are steeped for one month at room temperature below 15°C and then steeped for half a month at room temperature greater than 15°C; after which the solution is collected and allowed to stand, with precipitation occurring. It is then filtered and disinfected to produce a stomach elixir alcohol, and poured into vials (or ampoules). Each vial contains 250 or 500 ml and each ampoule contains 15 ml. Patients with stomach diseases take the medicine one time in the morning and another time in the evening, taking 15 ml each time. During the period when they are taking the drug, they should not eat raw, cold, hard, acidic, hot and oily food.

Introduction to Some Cases:

HUANG XX, male, presently 40 years old, is Plant Chief of the Zhongqiu Joint Special Cement Plant in Henan, under the Chinese Building Materials Academy. He is a senior economist, a member of the Zhengzhou Municipal People's Consultative Committee and a model worker of Henan Province. Because of the hardship in doing pioneering work, being busy at work and eating in an irregular pattern, he began to suffer from stomach disease five years ago. Throughout the day, his stomach ducts and abdomen were depressed and distended; his stomach was rumbling; he could not belch; he could not break wind; and he became unaware of hunger and thirst (poor appetite). He went to several large hospitals in Dengfeng, Zhengzhou and Beijing for examination and treatment, and was diagnosed as suffering from chronic gastritis. He was given some traditional Chinese medicine and Western drugs. For example, in Beijing, he was given more than 20 decoctions by a well known professor in Beijing. He also regularly took stomach medicine such as Weixian-U, Three Nine Stomach Medicine, Madinglin and Quick Stomach tablets. When he took Three Nine Stomach Medicine, he felt it was ineffective. He also took a large number of Quick Stomach tablets. He felt relief for a while after taking them, but suffered recurrence afterwards and could not be completely

cured. Later, someone introduced him to these stomach elixir capsules, which he took. Not long after he took the drug, his symptoms became milder. He took the drug for two days and felt that it was definitely effective. He then took two vials and experienced amazing effectiveness. He himself felt that his stomach was stable, and that his chest and abdomen were comfortable. There was no pain, there was no feeling of oppression, and there was no distention. He became aware of hunger and thirst, his appetite improved, and he felt that his stomach disease was cured. During the period he was taking the drug, he did not experience any side effects. In order to consolidate the therapeutic effectiveness, he continued to take eight vials and fully cured his stomach disease. His wife, Li XX, presently 40 years old, has also suffered from stomach disease for more than five years. Throughout the day, her stomach ducts and abdomen were depressed and distended; her stomach was rumbling; she was in pain; she could not belch; and she became unaware of hunger and thirst (poor appetite). Sometimes, she experienced severe stomach rumbling. She experienced distress from her stomach to her throat and felt ill, as if she had swallowed a hot pepper. She went with her husband to the same large hospitals in Dengfeng, Zhengzhou and Beijing for treatment, and was diagnosed with chronic gastritis. She tried many types of traditional Chinese herbal medicines, and took large quantities of Western drugs such as Weixian-U, Three Nine Stomach Medicine and Quick Stomach tablets. After taking them, she experienced temporary relief, but suffered recurrence afterward and could not be completely cured. When she saw that the stomach elixir tablets were effective for her husband, she also began to take them. After taking six vials, her stomach disease was cured. During the time that the Huang XX couple was taking the drug, their relative Li XX, visited their family. His son, Li Shaohui, presently 4 years old, had suffered from stomach disease for more than two years. He said that his stomach hurt and was distended all day, that he couldn't belch, that he didn't like to eat, and that he didn't eat in the evening in particular. If he cheated and had a snack, he would wake up in the middle of the night and cried. He felt weak. He was treated many times at Dengfeng Municipal Hospital, with poor therapeutic effects being obtained. He also took quite a bit of traditional Chinese and Western medicine. He took several vials (boxes) of Three Nine Stomach Medicine and Stomach Quick tablets to no effect. When they heard that this stomach elixir was been effective for stomach diseases, they had Li Shaohui take 50 or 60 grains. He took it three time a day, taking two grains each time. He took them half an hour before eating. He experienced amazing effectiveness after three days of taking it. Li Shaohui's stomach did not hurt and was not distended, and he was aware of hunger. He could get his food down and ate a great deal more than usual. In the evening, he didn't wake up suddenly. Before long, he grew chubby and his body was robust. The in-laws of Huang X X had suffered from stomach disease for several decades. When they heard that their daughter and son-in-law had been cured of their stomach disease, they also began to take these stomach elixir capsules and elixir alcohol, with the result that the stomach disease of these two elderly persons has also been also cured. Huang XX happily said, "This stomach elixir is really effective in treating stomach disease. It's effect is gentle and it doesn't have the any side effects. Even so, its effect is very strong. It is much better than Three Nine Stomach Medicine, Weixian-U and Quick Stomach tablets. We took so much of these stomach medicine without being cured. When we took these stomach elixir tablets, our illnesses got better right away. These stomach elixir tablets not

only cured my stomach disease, but it also cured the stomach diseases of six of my loved ones and family members. These stomach elixir tablets are really miraculous.”

This invention is based on a secret family prescription of the inventors as well as their collective experience of 30 years in medical practice. As a result of continuous practice, observation and improvements, this invention has been successfully finalized. For several years, many patients with stomach disease have been treated, with an efficacy rate greater than 90% and a cure rate greater than 90%. Moreover, there have been no side effects and the rate of recurrence is low. After the patients have been cured, there will generally be no recurrences if they pay attention to their diet and have an ordered lifestyle. This invention is particularly effective for those patients who have not been cured for a long time, and who have experienced severe pain and stomach duct pain over an extended period of many years.

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[54]发明名称 一种康胃丹及其制备方法

[57]摘要

本发明涉及治疗慢性胃炎，消化性溃疡等多种胃病的康胃丹及其制备方法：是由主药当归、白芨、香附、鸡内金、元胡、砂仁、陈皮、广木香、甘草等二十多种天然中草药和佐料黄酒、白酒、蜂蜜、糖等组成，经古法和特殊方法炮制、组合加工制成。本发明组方巧妙合理科学，配伍精当，剂量恰到好处。药性平和，药效强大，能有效治疗病因复杂而顽固的多种胃病，特别是对一些久治不愈，迁延多年，痛苦万分的胃脘疼痛患者更有良效。有效率达 99% 以上，治愈率达 90% 以上，且复发率极低，无毒副作用。

(BJ)第 1456 号

权 利 要 求 书

1、一种康胃丹及其制备方法,其特征在于:

(1)、主药由当归、白芩、香附、鸡内金、丹参、山楂、元胡、陈皮、广藿香、川木瓜、川芎、红花、乌叶、青皮、砂仁、五灵脂、肉桂、广木香、紫菀、黑姜、良姜、甘草等组成。

(2)、佐料由黄酒、白酒(粮食酒40—65度)、蜂蜜、糖等构成。

2、根据权利要求1所述的一种康胃丹的制备方法,其特征在于:

(1)、主药的配方比例(重量):

当 归	6.66%	白 芩	6.66%	香 附	6.66%
鸡内金	5.33%	丹 参	5.33%	山 楂	5.33%
元 胡	5.33%	陈 皮	5.33%	广藿香	5.33%
川木瓜	4%	川 芎	4%	红 花	4%
乌 叶	4%	青 皮	4%	砂 仁	4%
五灵脂	4%	肉 桂	4%	广木香	2.66%
紫 菀	2.66%	黑 姜	2.66%	良 姜	2.66%
甘 草	4%				

以上主药总重量比为百分之百。

(2)、将以上所述二十二种药物单味用古法或特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或晾干,粉碎,混合均匀后灌装于胶囊。装药后每粒胶囊重量为0.30—0.45g。

3、根据权利要求1所述的一种康胃丹的制备方法,其特征在于:

(1)、主药的配方比例(重量):

当 归	1.55%	白 芨	1.55%	香 附	1.55%
鸡内金	1.35%	丹 参	1.35%	山 楂	1.35%
元 胡	1.35%	陈 皮	1.35%	广藿香	1.35%
川木瓜	0.93%	川 芎	0.93%	红 花	0.93%
乌 叶	0.93%	青 皮	0.93%	砂 仁	0.93%
五灵脂	0.93%	肉 桂	0.93%	广木香	0.62%
紫 菀	0.62%	黑 姜	0.62%	良 姜	0.62%
甘 草	0.93%				

(2)、佐料的配方比例(重量):

黄 酒 25.52% 白 酒(粮食酒40—65度) 51.1%

上述主药和佐料的总重量比为百分之百。

(3)、将上述主药二十二种单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或晾干,粉碎混合均匀。另取佐料黄酒、白酒足量,共置于密封容器内拌搅、浸泡,室温15℃以下浸泡一个月,室温15℃以上浸泡半个月后,将浸液取出,静置沉淀、过滤、消毒,瓶(或安瓿)装即得康胃丹药酒。瓶装每瓶250ml或500ml,安瓿每支15ml。

4、根据权利要求1、2所述的一种康胃丹的制备方法,其特征在于所述的二十二种主药单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或晾干,粉碎,混合均匀,另加入适量蜂蜜制成蜜丸或膏剂。

5、根据权利要求1、2所述的一种康胃丹的制备方法,其特征在于所述的二十二种主药单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或晾干,粉碎,混合均匀,再与适量糖配合用医药加工机械制成糖衣片、丸。

说明书

一种康胃丹及其制备方法

本发明属于中药制剂领域,涉及一种能迅速有效治疗胃疼及多种胃病的新型药物康胃丹及其制备方法。

胃疼,是多种胃病患者基本上都有的一种症状,能给患者带来极大的痛苦。胃病,是严重危害人们身体健康的常见病和多发病。特别是现代社会,由于人们的生活节奏加快,心理负担加重,很多人生活饮食不够规律,所以患胃病的人数大大增加。目前,国内外治疗胃病的药物很多,普遍应用的有三九胃泰、胃必治、胃仙—U、丽珠得乐、快胃片、甘羟铝片、吗丁啉等。这些胃药,对治疗胃病都有一定的疗效,但有的也存在着副作用大,治疗时间长,服用量大,成本高的问题。而且这些胃药不能从根本上医治慢性胃炎、胃溃疡、十二指肠溃疡及胃粘膜脱落等胃病,复发的机率很大。胃病的发病原因是很复杂的,种类也是较多的,如中医认为是与人的七情九气触于内所致,有胃寒证、食滞证、气滞证、血瘀证、阴虚证、虚寒证等九种病因之多。一个人所患的胃病,基本上是由多种因素造成的。而目前使用的胃药往往疗效单一,因此难以有效地医治病因复杂的胃病患者。目前在医治胃病的药物中,又以西药居多。这些西药除了价高之外,副作用又比较大,往往需要长期服药,给胃病患者造成较大的精神压力和经济负担,并有复发的可能。

本发明的目的是克服现有技术的不足,利用我国传统天然中药,挖掘整理利用祖传秘方,开发提供一种综合作用强、无毒副作用,服法简便,作用快捷、疗效显著良好的治疗病因复杂而顽固的多种胃病

的康胃丹及其制备方法。

本发明由主药和佐料构成。

主药:当归、白芨、香附、鸡内金、丹参、山楂、元胡、陈皮、广藿香、川木瓜、川芎、红花、乌叶、青皮、砂仁、五灵脂、肉桂、广木香、紫菀、黑姜、良姜、甘草。

佐料:黄酒、白酒(粮食酒40—65度)、蜂蜜、糖等。

本发明的制备方法是:

一、康胃丹胶囊、糖衣片、丸、蜜丸、膏剂的制备方法:

1、配方比例(重量):

主药:

当 归	6.66%	白 芨	6.66%	香 附	6.66%
鸡内金	5.33%	丹 参	5.33%	山 楂	5.33%
元 胡	5.33%	陈 皮	5.33%	广藿香	5.33%
川木瓜	4%	川 芎	4%	红 花	4%
乌 叶	4%	青 皮	4%	砂 仁	4%
五灵脂	4%	肉 桂	4%	广木香	2.66%
紫 菀	2.66%	黑 姜	2.66%	良 姜	2.66%
甘 草	4%				

以上主药总重量比为百分之百。

2、佐料:蜂蜜、糖适量。

3、将以上所述主药二十二种单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或晾干,粉碎,混合均匀后灌装于胶囊,每粒胶囊灌药后重量为0.30—0.45g。

4、将上述主药二十二种单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格，提纯，浓缩，称量配齐，低温烘、焙或晾干，粉碎，混合均匀再与适量糖配合用医药加工机械制成糖衣丸(片)，每丸(片)重0.25—0.35g。

5、将上述主药二十二种单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格，提纯，浓缩，称量配齐，低温烘、焙或晾干，粉碎，混合均匀后加入适量蜂蜜制成蜜丸或膏剂。

二、康胃丹药酒的制备方法：

1、配方比例(重量)：

(1)、主药：

当 归	1.55%	白 芨	1.55%	香 附	1.55%
鸡内金	1.35%	丹 参	1.35%	山 楂	1.35%
元 胡	1.35%	陈 皮	1.35%	广藿香	1.35%
川木瓜	0.93%	川 芎	0.93%	红 花	0.93%
乌 叶	0.93%	青 皮	0.93%	砂 仁	0.93%
五灵脂	0.93%	肉 桂	0.93%	广木香	0.62%
紫 蔻	0.62%	黑 姜	0.62%	良 姜	0.62%
甘 草	0.93%				

(2)、佐料：黄酒25.52%，白酒(粮食酒40—65度)51.1%。

上述主药和佐料的总重量比为百分之百。

2、将上述主药二十二种单味用古法与特殊方法炮制合格，提纯，浓缩，称量配齐，低温烘、焙或晾干，粉碎混合，另取佐料黄酒、白酒足量，共置于密封容器内拌搅，浸泡，室温15℃以下浸泡一个月，室温15℃以上浸泡半个月后，将浸液取出，静置沉淀过滤、消毒，瓶(或安瓿)装即得康胃丹药酒。

本发明方剂中有关药物成分主要功能与配制。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的当归:甘、辛,入心、肝、脾经。含挥发油(为正十二烷醇,倍半萜烯,佛手柑内脂等)、棕榈酸、蔗糖、维生素B₁₂、烟酸、维生素E等。补血活血,化瘀生新,调经润燥,润肠胃温中止痛。多用于血虚头痛,腰疼,心腹诸疼,大便燥结,痿,痹,症瘕,痈疽疮疡,经来腹痛,崩漏等。也可用于胃石症。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的白芨:苦、甘、平,入肺、肾经。含挥发油,粘液质,淀粉,葡萄糖,葡配甘露聚糖等。补肺,止血,消肿,生肌止痛,敛疮。治肺伤咳血、衄血,金疮出血,痈疽肿毒,溃瘍疼痛,汤火灼伤,手足皸裂。还治痼疾风痹,赤眼,症结,胃中邪气等。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的香附:辛、微苦、温,入肺、肝、脾、胃经。含葡萄糖、果糖、淀粉、挥发油(主要为香附子烯、香附醇、生物碱、黄酮类、脂肪油及植物固醇等)。理气解郁,止痛调经。治肝胃不和,气郁不舒,胸腹胁肋胀痛,痰饮痞满,月经不调,崩漏带下。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的鸡内金:甘、平,入脾、胃经。含蛋白质,胃激素,蛋白质中含有多种氨基酸,如胱氨酸,精氨酸,色氨酸等,还含有胆绿素等物质。健胃,消食,去积。治停食不化,脘腹胀满,反胃呕吐,泌尿系结石等。服用后可使胃运动增强,胃排空率大大加快。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的丹参:苦、微温,入心、肝经。含丹参酮甲,丹参酮乙,丹参酮丙,色素,维生素E等。去瘀生新,活血调经,安神宁心,益气养血。治心绞痛,心腹邪气,月经不调,疼经,经闭,瘀血腹痛。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的山楂:酸、甘、微温,入脾、胃、肝经。

含枸橼酸, 苹果酸, 维生素C, 碳水化合物, 山楂酸, 解脂酶, 糖类, 黄酮类, 蛋白质等。消食积, 散瘀血, 破滞气。主治内积不消, 脘闷便泄, 痰饮, 症瘕, 痞满, 疝气, 产后恶露不尽, 痛经, 小儿乳食停滞。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的元胡: 辛、苦、温, 入肝、胃经。含延胡索甲素、乙素、丑素等多种生物碱, 并含挥发油等。活血散瘀, 理气止痛。治心腹腰膝诸疼, 月经不调, 症瘕, 崩中, 产后血晕, 恶露不尽, 跌打损伤。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的陈皮: 辛、苦、温, 入脾、肺、肝、胃经。含挥发油, 主要为柠檬烯, 枸橼醛, 另含橙皮甙, 胡萝卜素, 隐黄素, 维生素C, 维生素B1和果胶等。理气, 调中, 燥湿, 化痰。治胸腹胀满, 不思饮食, 呕吐啰逆, 咳嗽痰多。亦解鱼、蟹毒。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的广藿香: 辛、微温, 入肺、脾、胃经。含挥发油, 油中主要成分为广藿香醇, 苯甲醛, 甲基胡椒酚, 茴香醛, 茴香醚, 柠檬烯, 倍萜烯等。快气, 和中, 辟秽, 祛湿, 助胃气, 开胃口, 进饮食。治感冒暑湿, 寒热头痛, 脘腹痞闷, 呕吐泄泻, 疟疾, 痢疾, 口臭。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的川木瓜: 酸、温, 入肝、脾经。含皂甙, 黄酮甙, 木瓜蛋白酶, 有机酸, 维生素C, 鞣质等。平肝和胃, 祛湿, 舒筋, 消食。治霍乱转筋, 湿痹脚气, 水肿, 痢疾, 腹胀善噎气, 心下烦痛, 心腹疼。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的川芎: 辛、温, 入肝、胆、脾经。含挥发油, 挥发性油状生物碱, 酚性成分, 内脂类, 阿魏酸, 生物碱部分含有川芎嗪(四甲基吡嗪)等。行气开郁, 祛风燥湿, 活血止痛。治风冷头痛眩晕, 肋痛腹痛, 寒痹筋挛, 经闭, 难产, 产后瘀阻块痛, 痈疽疮疡。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的红花:辛、温,入心、肝经。含红花黄色素,红花甙,异红花红色素,红花油等。活血,养血,破瘀,通经止痛。治经闭,症瘕,难产,死胎,产后恶露不尽,跌打损伤,瘀血作疼。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的乌叶:辛、温,入脾、肺、肾、膀胱经。含挥发油,为钩樟烷,钩樟烯,钩樟醇,钩樟奥,龙脑,柠檬烯等。温中,理气,止痛。治腹中寒痛,小便滑数,食积,风湿关节痛。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的青皮:苦、辛、微温,入肝、胆、脾经。含挥发油,黄酮甙等。疏肝破气,散结化痰。治胸胁胃脘疼痛,疝气,食积,乳肿,乳核,久疔癰块等。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的砂仁:辛、温,入脾、胃经。含挥发油,主要为龙脑,右旋樟脑,龙脑乙酸酯,芳樟醇,橙花三烯醇等。挥发油有芳香健胃作用,能促进胃液分泌,并可排除消化道内的积气,故能行气消胀。行气,调中,和胃,醒脾。治腹痛痞胀,胃呆食滞,噎隔呕吐,寒泻冷痢,妊娠胎动。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的五灵脂:苦、甘、温,入肝、脾经。含维生素A类及多量的树脂、尿素、尿酸等。活血,行瘀,止疼。治心腹诸疼,月经不调,痛经,崩漏。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的肉桂:辛、甘、热,入肾、脾、膀胱经。含挥发油,油中含有桂皮醛和酯酰桂皮醛,还含有粘液质,鞣酸及树脂。温中,散寒,止疼,补元阳,暖脾胃,除积冷,通血脉。治命门火衰,肢冷脉微,亡阳虚脱,胃寒腹痛吐泻,腰膝冷痛,阴疽疔瘰,虚阳上浮,上热下寒。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的广木香:辛、苦、温,入肺、肝、脾、胃经。含挥发油(为木香烃,木香内脂,木香醇,樟烯、水芹烯等),树

脂,葡萄糖,木香碱。理气止痛,温中和胃。治中寒气滞,胸腹胀痛,呕吐,泄泻下痢,里急后重,寒疝。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的紫蔻:辛、温,入肺、脾、胃经。含挥发油,油中主要成份为d--龙脑, d--樟脑, 律草烯及其环氧化合物, 1.8--桉叶素, α --及 β --松油烯, α - β -蒎烯, 石竹烯, 月桂烯, 桃金娘醛, 葛缕酮, 松油烯-4-醇, 香桉烯等。行气, 暖胃, 消食, 宽中, 解酒毒。治气滞, 食滞, 胸闷, 腹胀, 噎气, 噎膈, 吐逆, 反胃, 疟疾。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的黑姜:为干姜炮制后取得。辛、温,入肺、脾、胃经。含挥发油,姜辣素,炭素及树脂,淀粉等,挥发油中主要含姜醇,姜烯,蒾烯,水芹烯,龙脑,枸橼醛,芳樟醇,桉油精等。姜辣素能促进胃液分泌,使食欲增加。由于炭素的吸附作用,有明显的止血作用。温中止痛,止血。治心腹冷痛,泄泻,吐血下血,风寒湿痹。另据国外最新研究,在一定程度上能抑制癌细胞生长,大大降低血液中胆固醇含量,还有某些抗生素作用,尤其是对沙门氏菌效果十分明显,并有很强的利胆作用。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的良姜:辛、温,入脾、胃经。含挥发油,黄酮甙,辣味成分等。温胃,祛风散寒,消食,行气,止痛。治脾胃中寒,脘腹冷疼,呕吐泄泻,噎膈反胃,食滞,瘵症,冷痹。

本发明所述的康胃丹中的甘草:甘、平,入心、肺、胃、脾经。含甘草甜素(是甘草酸的钾、钙盐属皂甙类),甘草甙(属黄酮甙),甘草甙元,异甘草甙,异甘草甙元,甘露醇B--固甾醇,糖类,有机酸等。黄酮甙对改善血液循环,增强身体抵抗力,促进胃组织新生,都有良好的作用。补脾胃,抗溃疡,镇惊止痛,抗炎抗菌,保护肝细胞,抗病毒,和中缓急,润肺,解毒,调和诸药。治脾胃虚弱,食少,腹疼便溏,劳倦

发热,肺痿咳嗽,心悸,惊痫,咽喉肿痛,消化性溃疡,痢症疮疡,解药毒及食物中毒。

上述本发明二十二种主药含有多对胃病有良好的治疗作用的诸多化学元素。通过古法炮制和特殊方法炮制,以及组合加工制剂,产生一系列奇妙的理化和生化反应,并通过药物成分间的协同作用,从而产生了神奇的治疗效果。本发明具有疏肝和胃,温中散寒,理气开郁,活血化痰,破积去滞,消炎祛腐生肌,消肿制酸止疼作用。主治脾胃虚弱,肝胃不和,消化不良,食欲不振,胸腹胀满,嘈杂不适,恶心呕吐,嗳气反酸,胃脘痛疼,身体瘦弱(胃溃疡,十二指肠溃疡,胃、十二指肠溃疡,慢性浅表性胃炎,慢性萎缩性胃炎,慢性肥厚性胃炎,胃炎,胃粘膜脱垂症等);以及儿童脾胃虚弱,消化功能不全,厌食,瘦弱等症。本发明组方巧妙,合理,科学,配伍精当,剂量恰到好处。药性平和,药效强劲,无毒副作用,而治疗作用范围广而强大。达到了疗效显著,综合作用强,无毒副作用,服法简便,能有效治疗病因复杂而顽固的多种胃病的目的。

下面以最佳实施例说明本发明。

实施例一:

康胃丹胶囊的制备方法:

1、配方比例:

当 归	75—150g,	白 芨	75—150g,	香 附	75—150g,
鸡内金	60—120g,	丹 参	60—120g,	山 楂	60—120g,
元 胡	60—120g,	陈 皮	60—120g,	广藿香	60—120g,
川木瓜	45—90g,	川 芎	45—90g,	红 花	45—90g,
乌 叶	45—90g,	青 皮	45—90g,	砂 仁	45—90g,

五灵脂 45—90g, 肉桂 45—90g, 广木香 30—60g,
紫蔻 30—60g, 黑姜 30—60g, 良姜 30—60g,
甘草 45—90g。

2、将以上所述二十二种药物单味用古法炮制与特殊方法炮制合格,提纯,浓缩,称量配齐,低温烘、焙或凉干,粉碎,混合均匀后灌装于胶囊。装药后每粒胶囊重0.30—0.45g。胃病患者每日服三次,每次服五粒,于饭前半小时用温开水服下(即空腹时服用),服药期间忌食生冷硬辛辣油腻食物。

实施例二:

康胃丹药酒的制备方法:

1、配方:

(1)、主药:

当 归	150—225g	白 芨	150—225g
香 附	150—225g	鸡内金	120—180g
丹 参	120—180g	山 楂	120—180g
元 胡	120—180g	陈 皮	120—180g
广藿香	120—180g	川木瓜	90—135g
川 芎	90—135g	红 花	90—135g
乌 叶	90—135g	青 皮	90—135g
砂 仁	90—135g	五灵脂	90—135g
肉 桂	90—135g	广木香	60—90g
紫 蔻	60—90g	黑 姜	60—90g
良 姜	60—90g	甘 草	90—135g

(2)、佐料:黄酒2500—3750ml,白酒(粮食酒40—65度)

5000—7500ml。

2、将上述二十二种主药单味用古法炮制与特殊方法炮制合格，提纯，浓缩，称量配齐，低温烘、焙或凉干，粉碎混合，另取佐料黄酒、白酒足量，共置于密封容器内搅拌浸泡。室温15℃以下浸泡一个月，室温15℃以上浸泡半个月后，将浸液取出，静置沉淀，过滤，消毒，瓶（或安瓿）装即得康胃丹药酒。瓶装每瓶250ml或500ml，安瓿每支15ml。胃病患者每日早晚各服一次，每次15ml。服药期间忌食生冷硬辛辣油腻食物。

部分病例介绍：

黄××，男，现年40岁，现为中国建材院河南中岳联营特种水泥厂厂长，高级经济师，郑州市政协委员，河南省劳动模范。因创业艰辛，工作繁忙，生活饮食不规律，于五年前患胃病。整日胸腹沉闷，胀满，胃嘈杂不适，疼痛，不会打嗝儿，不会放屁，不知道饥渴（食欲不振）。经登封、郑州、北京等地数家大医院诊治，诊断为慢性胃炎，吃了不少中药和西药。如在北京吃了某名教授二十余服汤药，又常服胃仙-U，三九胃泰，吗丁啉，快胃片等胃药。吃三九胃泰自觉无效。快胃片也吃了数十瓶，吃后暂时见轻，尔后又犯，不能根治。后来经人介绍，服用康胃丹胶囊。服药后不久，症状见轻，服药两天，觉有明显效果。服用两瓶，即见奇效，自觉胃平稳，胸腹舒适，不疼、不闷、不胀了，知道饥渴，食欲增加，自觉胃病痊愈。服药期间无任何副作用。为了巩固疗效，连续服药八瓶，胃病痊愈。其妻李××，现年40岁，患胃病五年多了。整日胃脘沉闷，胀满、嘈杂、疼痛，不会打嗝，不知饥渴（食欲不振），有时嘈杂厉害，自觉从胃部到咽喉之间犹如抹了辣椒面一样难受。和其夫同在登封、郑州、北京等地数家大医院治疗，诊断

为慢性胃炎,吃了不少中药和西药,如胃仙—U,三九胃泰,快胃片数十瓶,吃后暂时见轻,尔后又犯,不能根治。见其夫服用康胃丹效果好,也开始服用。经服用六瓶,胃病痊愈。在董××夫妇服药期间,其亲戚李××,来董家探亲,他的儿子李少辉,现年4岁,患胃病二年多了,整日说肚子疼,胀,不会打嗝儿,厌食,特别是晚上不吃饭。如果哄逼他吃点饭,半夜里就惊醒,哭闹,身体瘦弱。在登封市医院医治了多次,疗效都不好,又吃了不少中西药,三九胃泰,快胃片各吃了好几瓶(盒),都无济于事。听说康胃丹治胃病效果好,就要了五、六十粒让李少辉吃,每日三次,每次二粒,饭前半小时服用。结果服用了三天即见奇效,李少辉肚子不疼不胀了,知道了饥饿,能吃下饭,并且比平常吃的还多,晚上也不哭闹了,不久就长得胖呼呼的,身体很健壮。董××的岳父、岳母都有几十年的胃病,听说女儿、女婿治好了胃病,也开始服用康胃丹胶囊、药酒,结果也治好了两位老人多年的胃病。董××感慨地说:“康胃丹治疗胃病效果就是好。它药性平和,没有一点儿副作用,但药效却很强大。它比三九胃泰,胃仙—U,快胃片等胃药好多了,因我们吃了那么多的这些胃药都没有治好病,服用康胃丹却很快就把病治好了。康胃丹不仅治好了我的胃病,连爱人和亲戚六故的胃病都治好了,康胃丹疗效真是神奇啊。”

本发明系发明人根据祖传秘方并结合自己行医30年经验总结,通过不断地实践、观察、改新最后才定型研制成功的。多少年来,治好了很多胃病患者,总有效率达99%以上,治愈率达90%以上,并且无毒副作用,复发率极低。患者病愈后,如果注意饮食,生活有规律,一般是不会复发的。本发明特别是对一些久治不愈,迁延多年,痛苦万分的胃脘疼痛患者更有良好的治疗效果,深受胃病患者欢迎。